THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 996.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs; Crates of Queen's Ware; Glass Ware; Black Pepper; Coffee; Brown Sugar; Madeira & Sherry Wine; Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep6w

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May next,

A Negro Woman,

Who is a good COOK;

A Bedford Filly,

Four years old: THREE WELL BRED MARES, (all with Dion at this time) and one or two good SADDLE HORSES.

Two of the mares will be sold on a credit of ninety days, the balance for Cash.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

April 22d, 1802. ep 4t.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, positively, without reserve, for ready money, on the fourth Thursday in this month, [the 29th instant] on the premises,

12 valuable Lots,

within the inclosure of Mr. Joseph Jackson. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep8

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 *Dollars worth of well assorted*

DRY GOODS,

OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF
His well Assorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses: that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths:

J. Darmsdatt.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 8t.

Notice.

THIS is to caution all persons whomsoever from crediting or contracting any debt with AARON HASKINS, without my consent or order, as I will not pay any debt whatsoever contracted by the said Aaron Haskins.

CREED HASKINS, *Guardian.*

April 16th, 1802. 12aw 3w

NOTICE.
In the case of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Petersburg, intend to meet on the 18 day of May next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where those Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

By order of the Commissioners and Assignees,

CONRADE WEBB, *Solicitor to the Commission.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Petersburg, April 1st, 1802. ep 8t

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 15, 1802. tf.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted who understands the dead languages. Enquire of the Printer.

April 26th, 1802. ep tf

JUST IMPORTED
From London, and for sale, at Mr. Bowler's, near the Bridge, Richmond, wholesale and retail,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds, and Settees to match;
A Superb painted Bedstead;
Some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames, &c.
Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings;
Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of every description;
A few pair Half Boots, all of the present fashion, and finished by the best workmen in Great Britain;
50 pair of Spurs, in the New-Market stile;
A few doz. pair of real Cordavan English Boot Legs, very low priced;
Handsome Shawls, and Muslin for Ladies morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shirting;
Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as the proprietors must return to Europe in a short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1802. ep tf

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

The Subscriber has a convenient

Brick Ware-House,

ON the back street, leading from the Canal Bason to Shockoe Creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will also pay strict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the said Ware-House, there is a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, to be rented, and possession given on the first day of June next.

James Innes.

Richmond, April 14, 1802. ep4w

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

On the second Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-House, being Northumberland court day, I shall proceed to sell that well-known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HACK's NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by estimation fourteen hundred acres, more or less, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to discharge two debts due Overton Cosby and others. This land is of a fertile soil, beautifully situated on the Potomak river, near the mouth thereof—and will be sold under a Deed of Trust from said Gordon to me, to secure the payment of the aforesaid debts, which are to be discharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inspections of Falmouth Fredericksburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouses. A further description of this land is unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Sto: Towles.

April 24, 1802. [6t]

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [1m]

At City-Point, for London,

THE American ship SUFFOLK. Two thirds of her cargo being engaged, will sail by 15th May. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to *Donald Mackenzie,* Petersburg, or

William Mackenzie, & Co.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. [1aw]

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publishing the second section of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY, *Treasurer.*

Treasury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, February 20.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(*Mr.* BAYARD's *speech concluded.*)

I admit they have the right to declare an act of congress void. But this right they enjoy in practice, and it ever essentially must exist subject to the revision and control of the courts of the United States. If the state courts definitively possessed the right of declaring the invalidity of the laws of this government, it would bring us in subjection to the states. The judges of those courts, being bound by the laws of the state, if a state declared an act of congress unconstitutional, the law of the state would oblige its courts to declare the law invalid. This principle would also destroy the uniformity of obligation upon all the states, which should attend every law of this government. If a law were declared void in one state, it would exempt the citizens of that state from its operation, whilst obedience was yielded to it in the other states. I go farther, and say, if the states or state courts had a final power of annulling the acts of this government, its miserable and precarious existence would not be worth the trouble of a moment to preserve.

It would endure but a short time, as a subject of derision, and wasting into an empty shadow would quickly vanish from our sight. Let me now ask if the power to decide upon the validity of our laws resides with the people. Gentlemen cannot deny this right to the sovereign people. I admit they possess it. But if at the same time it does not belong to the courts of the United States, where does it lead the people? It leads them to the gallows. Let us suppose that congress, forgetful of the limits of their authority, pass an unconstitutional law. They lay a direct tax upon one state and impose none upon the others. The people of the state taxed, contest the validity of the law. They forcibly resist its execution. They are brought by the executive authority before the courts upon charges of treason. The law is unconstitutional, the people have done right, but the court are bound by the law and obliged to pronounce upon them the sentence which it inflicts. Deny to the courts of the United States, the power of deciding upon the constitutionality of our laws, and it is vain to talk of its existing elsewhere. The infractors of the laws are brought before these courts, and if the courts are implicitly bound, the invalidity of the laws can be no defence. There is, however, Mr. Chairman, still a stronger ground of argument upon this subject. I shall select one or two cases to illustrate it. Congress are prohibited from passing a bill of attainder; it is also declared in the constitution that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the party attainted." Let us suppose that congress pass a bill of attainder, or they enact that any one attainted of treason shall forfeit to the use of the United States all the estate which he held in any lands or tenements.

The party attainted is seized and brought before a federal court, and an award of execution passed against him. He opens the constitution and points to this line, "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." The attorney for the United States reads the bill of attainder.

The court are bound to decide, but they have only the alternative of pronouncing *the law or the constitution invalid.* It is left to them only to say that the law vacates the constitution, or the constitution avoids the law. So in the other case stated, the heir after the death of his ancestor, brings his ejectment in one of the courts of the United States to recover his inheritance. The law by which it is confiscated is shewn. The constitution gave no power to pass such a law. On the contrary it expresly denied it to the government. The title of the heir is rested on the constitution, the title of the government on the law. The effect of one destroys the effect of the other; the court must determine which is effectual.

There are many other cases, Mr. Chairman, of a similar nature to which I might allude. There is the case of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, which cannot be suspended but in time of rebellion or invasion.—Suppose a law prohibiting the issuing of the writ at the moment of profound peace. If in such case the writ were demanded of a court, could they say, it is true the legislature were restrained from passing the law, suspending the privilege of this writ, at such a time as that which now exists, but their mighty power has broken the bonds of the constitution, and fettered the authority of the court. I am not, sir, disposed to vaunt, but standing on this ground I throw the gauntlet to any champion upon the other side. I call upon them to maintain, that in a collision between a law and the constitution, the judges are bound to support the law, and annul the constitution. Can the gentlemen relieve themselves from this dilemma? Will they say, tho' a judge has no power to pronounce a law void, he has a power to declare the constitution invalid.

The doctrine for which I am contending is not only clearly inferable from the plain language of the constitution, but by law has been expressly declared and established in practice since the existence of the government.

The 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution expresly extends the judicial power to all cases arising under the constitution, the laws, &c. The provision in the 2d clause of the 6th article leaves nothing to doubt. "This constitution and *the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, &c.* shall be the supreme law of the land." The constitution is absolutely the supreme law. Not so of the acts of the legislature. Such only are the law of the land as are made *in pursuance of the constitution.*

I beg the indulgence of the committee a moment, while I read the following provision from the 25th section of the judicial act of the year 1789: "A final judgment or degree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state in which a decision in the suit could be had, *where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States,* and *the decision is against their validity, &c.* may be re-examined and reversed or *affirmed* in the supreme court of the United States, upon a writ of error. Thus, as early as the year 1789, among the first acts of the government, the legislature explicitly recognized the right of a state court to declare a treaty, a statute, and an authority exercised under the United States void, subject to the revision of the supreme court of the United States; and it has expresly given the final power to the supreme court to affirm a judgment which is against the validity either of a treaty, statute or an authority of the government.

I humbly trust, Mr. Chairman, that I have given abundant proofs from the nature of our government, from the language of the constitution, and from legislative acknowledgement, that the judges of our courts have the power to judge and determine upon the constitutionality of our laws.

Let me now suppose that in our frame of government the judges are a check upon the legislature; that the constitution is deposited in their keeping. Will you say afterwards that their existence depends upon the

legislature? That the body whom they are to check has the power to destroy them? Will you say that the constitution may be taken out of their hands, by a power the most to be distrusted, because the only power which could violate it with impunity? Can any thing be more absurd than to admit, that the judges are a check upon the legislature, and yet to contend that they exist at the will of the legislature? A check must necessarily imply a power commensurate to its end. The political body designed to check another must be independent of it, otherwise there can be no check. What check can there be when the power designed to be checked can annihilate the body which is to restrain it?

I go farther, Mr. Chairman, and take a stronger ground. I say in the nature of things the dependence of the judges upon the legislature, and their right to declare the acts of the legislature void, are repugnant and cannot exist together. The doctrine, sir, supposes two right—first the right of the legislature to destroy the office of the judge, and the right of the judge to vacate the act of the legislature. You have a right to abolish by a law, the offices of the judges of the circuit courts.—They have a right to declare your law void. It unavoidably follows in the exercise of these rights, either that you destroy their rights, or that they destroy yours. This doctrine is not an harmless absurdity, it is a most dangerous heresy. It is a doctrine which cannot be practised without producing not discord only, but bloodshed. If you pass the bill upon your table the judges have a constitutional right to declare it void. I hope they will have courage to exercise that right; and if, sir, I am called upon to take my side, standing acquitted in my conscience and before my God, of all motives but the support of the constitution of my country, I shall not tremble at the consequences.

The constitution may have its enemies, but I know that it has also its friends. I beg gentlemen to pause before they take this rash step. There are many, very many who believe, if you strike this blow, you inflict a mortal wound on the constitution. There are many now willing to spill their blood to defend that constitution. Are gentlemen disposed to risk the consequences? Sir, I mean no threats—I have no expectation of appalling the stout hearts of my adversaries; but if gentlemen are regardless of themselves, let them consider their wives and children, their neighbours and their friends. Will they risk civil dissention; will they hazard the welfare, will they jeopardize the peace of the country, to save a paltry sum of money, less than thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the friends of this measure are not apprized of the nature of its operation, nor sensible of the mischievous consequences which are likely to attend it. Sir, the morals of your people, the peace of the country, the stability of the government, rest upon the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary. It is not of half the importance in England, that the judges should be independent of the crown, as it is with us, that they should be independent of the legislature. Am I asked, would you render the judges superior to the legislature? I answer, no, but co-ordinate. Would you render them independent of the legislature? I answer, yes, independent of every power on earth, while they behaved themselves well. The essential interests, the permanent welfare of society, require this independence. Not, sir, on account of the judge; that is a small consideration, but on account of those between whom he is to decide. You calculate on the weaknesses of human nature, and you suffer the judge to be dependant on no one, lest he should be partial to those on whom he depends. Justice does not exist where partiality prevails. A dependant judge cannot be impartial. Independence is therefore essential to the purity of your judicial tribunals.

Let it be remembered, that no power is so sensibly felt by society, as that of the judiciary. The life and property of every man, is liable to be in the hands of the judges. Is it not our great interest, to place our judges upon such high ground, that no fear can intimidate, no hope can seduce them? The present measure humbles them in the dust, it prostrates them at the feet of faction, it renders them the tools of every dominant party. It is this effect which I deprecate, it is this consequence which I deeply deplore. What does reason, what does argument avail, when party spirit presides? Subject your bench to the influence of this spirit, and justice bids a final adieu to your tribunals. We are asked, sir, if the judges are to be independent of the people? The question presents a false and delusive view. We are all the people. We are, and as long as we enjoy our freedom, we shall be divided into parties. The true question is, shall the judiciary be permanent, or fluctuate with the tide of public opinion? I beg, I implore gentlemen, to consider the magnitude and value of the principle which they are about to annihilate. If your judges are independent of polit cal changes, they may have their preferences, but they will not enter into the spirit of party. But let their existence depend upon the support of the power of a certain set of men and they cannot be impartial. Justice will be trodden under foot. Your courts will lose all public confidence and respect.

The judges will be supported by their partizans, who in their turn will expect impunity for the wrongs and violence they commit. The spirit of party will be inflamed to madness; and the moment is not far off, when this fair country is to be defolated by civil war.

Do not say, that you render the judges dependent only on the people.—You make them dependent on your President. This is his measure. The same tide of public opinion which changes a President, will change the majorities in the branches of the legislature. The legislature will be the instrument of his ambition, and he will have the courts as the instrument of his vengeance. He uses the legislature to remove the judges, that he may appoint creatures of his own. In effect, the powers of the government will be concentrated in the hands of one man, who will dare to act with more boldness, because he will be sheltered from responsibility. The independence of the judiciary was the felicity of our constitution. It was this principle which was to curb the fury of party upon sudden changes. The first moments of power, gained by a struggle, are the most vindictive and intemperate. Raised above the storm, it was the judiciary which was to control the fiery zeal, and to quell the fierce passions of a victorious faction.

We are standing on the brink of that revolutionary torrent, which deluged in blood one of the fairest countries of Europe.

France had her national assembly, more numerous and equally popular with our own. She had her tribunals of justice, and her juries. But the legislature and her courts were but the instruments of her destruction. Acts of proscription and sentences of banishment and death were passed in the cabinet of a tyrant. Prostrate your judges at the feet of party, and you break down the mounds which defend you from this torrent. I am done. I should have thanked my God for greater power to resist a measure so destructive to the peace and happiness of the country. My feeble efforts can avail nothing. But it was my duty to make them. The meditated blow is mortal, and from the moment it is struck, we may bid a final adieu to the constitution.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

GLARIS, February 18.

The present is a moment of anxiety and of true concern for the real friends of their country.

In a canton which for four ages has so much distinguished itself by its manner of thinking and acting, continual alarms are excited, which distress the people, and prepare their minds to expect the most fatal consequences.

Not only the constitutional authorities are disobeyed, but even (the cantonal functionaries are insulted; on which occasion, the people take the opportunity of shewing their hatred to them. Already re-action is talked of, and an indemnification to those people, who in the beginning of the revolution were confiscated at Basle and in favor of whom it is supposed the cantonal treasury has been a third time pillaged.

The administrative chamber, and the receiver general, being too weak to resist the increasing disorders of a people full of passions, have declared to government that they find it impossible to continue their functions, and have in a body demanded their dismission, if they be not properly supported in the exercise of their offices.

From the London Morning Chronicle,
March 8.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 3d inclusive. They are quite barren of intelligence. They contain no particulars of the plot to which the letters of our correspondent from Paris allude, though the article in the Moniteur of the 1st, in our paper of Saturday, shows that some intrigue had been supposed to be going on, Buonaparte will have some trouble to manage the different parties of the royalists and jacobins, and nothing but his popularity with the bulk of the people, who figh for tranquility and peace can support him. He will likewise find it extremely difficult to prevent the army, while it remains inactive at home, from being tempered with either by the royalists or the jacobins.—These circumstances give him no small uneasiness. But nevertheless, his reputation is now so much associated with the hope of peace, that to deprive the people of that would be to risk his only acknowledged title to power, and expose himself to dangers as real as any that can arise from the claims of discontented generals, or the levity of mercenary legions.

The public curiosity in this country is now wholly directed to the state of the negociation, and from the great activity in naval equipments, some people are inclined to think that its success is extremely doubtful. It is certain that the utmost exertion is employed instantly to send a prodigious fleet to sea: A vigorous press has been exerted; a great force has been ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth—Nothing less was to be expected with lord St. Vincent at the head of the admiralty; and if it should be necessary to act, there is not the least doubt that even the ruins of the enemy's navy would be annihilated.

Ministers being the best judges of what is proper to be done in consequence of the state of the negociation, known accurately to them only, it may be supposed that these preparations have not been thus ostentatiously displayed till circumstances demanded. Reasoning generally, indeed, it would not be wrong to say that this imposing attitude ought never to be abandoned pending a negociation. Perhaps indeed it may be said, that it would have been as well, uniformly throughout the negociation at Amiens, to have spoken a language which all this force was ready to support, because it would have been better that the impression on the enemy should have been uniform, than that it should spring from a sudden exertion, that looks more like passion than firmness. It is wiser for a nation to maintain its interests, and to attain its objects by producing a general belief of its superiority, than by any abrupt and violent effort to produce a momentary impression. A passionate effort may give rise to an opposite passion, whereas it is a general opinion of strength and force that begets respect.

All this preparation, therefore, would have been highly proper at former periods of the negociation. It may be necessary now, when perhaps the French government may have started, or contrived to urge, pretensions inconsistent with the spirit of the preliminaries. It is said that the government of this country refuses to recognize Buonaparte as self-elected president of the Italian republic, and we think very properly refuses. If Buonaparte thinks his subjects will espouse his personal quarrel on this occasion, he may be induced to carry things high. It is more probable, however, that the main question will be evaded. Perhaps it is the best way to treat the thing at present, for we believe all good politicians are very far from thinking that the present peace on the continent (of which the fate of the Italian republic is an important consideration) can put things in a stable and permanent situation.

It will, however, be for the nations on the continent to decide in the first instance what they will do respecting the Franco-Italian republic. These things must take their course. With respect to the immediate interests of this country, it is right that an end should be put to that destructive naval armistice which has subsisted since the preliminaries, and that a treaty of peace should be concluded, which will as far as possible render its blessings reciprocal. Ministers, it is understood, have demanded a civil answer from the French government within a short period; and as Buonaparte cannot place the war on any principle which the French nation now would justify, it is probable he will agree to bring the treaty to a conclusion. To renew the war, that is, to evade a declaration after so much delay, would be to expose the French fleets at sea, while the French would gain none of those possessions which were to be ceded. If the French government practice evasion, they ought to be treated as they treated the Austrians in the armistices in Germany; that is, we should be right in availing ourselves of the means we possess to reduce them to other sentiments. It is not just that the treaty should be suspended till the French hear of their success in St. Domingo—till Spain brings home to Cadiz the treasure that has been accumulating in America since the war. These frauds are not to be endured, and the British nation would applaud acts of true vigor, if it should appear that the enemy have been attempting, under the colour of negociation, to obtain undue advantages.

LONDON, March 5.

Price of Stock this day at one o'clock—3 per C. cons. money, 67-38 87 8—for acc. 68 1-2-4 per cent 7-8—New 5 per cent. 100, 100 1-8-3-8—Old 5 per cent 98 2-8, 99 18.

This morning we received Paris Journals to the 1st inst. inclusive, the principal contents of which are subjoined.

The reception given to the hereditary Prince of Orange, on his arrival in Paris, will afford a little amusement to our readers in general, and grounds for speculation to Politicians.

Tiers Consolide 57 f 10 c.

March 10.

Policies were yesterday opened in this City on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty Guineas were taken to pay one hundred if the negociation at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtless somewhat critical, we are still inclined to think that there will be a Treaty, and probably the steps which have been taken will accelerate its conclusion.

It is very usual for parliamentary orators to talk about the necessity of the people of this country *looking their situation* in the face. John Bull looking his situation in the face seems an excellent subject for a caricature, as it is susceptible of very humourous and grotesque combinations.

The Dutch seem to think their constitution on its last legs, and talk of Bonaparte being their chief Consul. No Churchman was ever more ambitious of *pluralities*. His titles should be changed to Consul General and Comptroller of all new-made Republics.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of thirty sail of the line, including fifteen three deckers, will in the course of a few days, put to sea, under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North Sea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to sail before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Chatham, Sheerness and Harwich, for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly, for the equipment of those ships which has been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the best bower cables, which since the signing of the preliminary treaty have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general use.

On Saturday an Admiralty express was received by Sir T. Paisly, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagenet and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary establishment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commission with all possible dispatch.

The preceding evening orders were received from the Admiralty and Victualling Board, to prepare with the utmost expedition stores and provisions for all the men of war of every description laying in Cawsand Bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of these orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ships; the storekeeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders; and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the present week.

It is certain that about the 20th February, Joseph Buonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to consult with the Chief Consul respecting the negociation. He spent a whole day at Malmaison; on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occasion, no doubt, the whole subject of the negociation would be received; it is still the general opinion in London, that ministers have insisted upon bringing the negociation to a termination one way or the other within a short limited period and the most active preparations are going on, if necessary, to support the determination.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report, which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the Definitive treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of some rumours which have prevailed in England, a good deal of doubt still continued in the city yesterday on the subject.

March, 11.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correspondent at Paris informs us, that in consequence of the late pretended conspiracy, several emigrants or royalists are arrested or sent out of the country. Among these he mentions, that the Abbe Sicard, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is sent into exile. We wonder how the government could think of parting with a man who might have been rendered very useful, if instead of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, he could have taught those who can speak and hear to be deaf and dumb. This would form a most tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb subjects are very desirable for some governments!

Mr. Sicard, it seems, was guilty of writing something to prove that the title of Citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen. The Duke de Montmorency Laval has been sent away, and the Abbe du Parc, lately returned from England, sent to the *Hotel de la* Force.

The French funds have recovered a little. They are 56f. 45c.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday; the most important object of its contents refers to the notes which have passed between the Prussian and Hanoverian ministers at Ratisbon, on the subject of the secularization of the Osnaburgh Colony, &c. The Hanoverian ministers had on the 19th ult. delivered a second note, in rejoiner to the answer given by the Prussian minister to his first address. In this latter he expresses his surprize and embarrassment at the unfavourable reception which his first address had experienced: and expressly declares that his court had no view to hinder the secularizations, but only wished to manifest its rights to the countries in question.

A courier has arrived at Mecklenburg Sterfitz from Petersburgh, with a declaration of the Russian monarch, rejecting the plan proposed at Paris, of giving Mecklenburg to Prussia, to form a letter *arrondissement* for the Prussian dominions, and to facilitate the indemnities.

An article in the Hamburgh paper, under the date Brussels, Feb. 18, says, "We learn from Amiens, that lord Cornwallis has had several conferences with the chevalier d Azzaro, the Spanish plenipotentiary, respecting the indemnities which Spain demands from Great Britain. M. Azzaro had referred the subject to his court. Until this question is adjusted, the signing of the definitive treaty is necessarily retarded.

"England has not yet agreed to indemnify the Batavians for the East India ships detained at the breaking out of the war. The new establishment of the Italian republic has also created new delays. Nevertheless there does not exist reason to doubt the peace being ultimately signed."

By virtue of a convention signed at Berlin between France and Prussia, and afterwards ratified by the Prince of Orange, his serene highness has formally renounced all claim to his estates in the Batavian provinces, in consideration of sufficient indemnity being granted to him by France on the left bank of the Rhine.

Count Stackelberg, who is appointed ambassador from the Russian court to Holland, has taken an hotel at the Hague. The Austrian ambassador to the Dutch republic, is still at Brussels.

Accounts from Vienna of the 17th, mentions the arrival of the Helvetic envoy extraordinary, Baron Dieſbach, with his ſecretary Baron Lentules. They had viſited the French miniſter, and were ſpeedily to be introduced to his Imperial majeſty. A conſiderable degree of confuſion was excited by the circumſtance of the porter of one of the foreign miniſters having been inſulted by the mob.

The prince of Auſtria has ſent his portrait, richly in brilliants, to the princeſs Antoinette of Sicily, his intended ſpouſe.

Meltzi, vice-preſident of the Ciſalpine republic, arrived at Milan on the 7th ult. He ſought privacy, but the people being appriſed of his approach went out with all the conſtituted authorities to meet and welcome him, and he entered the city during diſcharges of artillery.

The king of Sardina has received couriers at Naples from London and Peterſburgh, unfavourable, it is ſtated, to his expectations of indemnity for his loſſes in Italy.

Houſe of Commons, March 10.

One hundred and thirty thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

PLYMOUTH, March 7 —Yeſterday the Barfleur, of 98 guns, Rear Admiral Gollingwood, Captain Ommany, and the London, of 98 guns, Captain G. Murray, were paid ſix months wages, and ſailed directly for Torbay.

The Courageous, of 74 guns, Capt. Sotheby, has particular orders with reſpect to her being victualled and ſtored for five months; from which ariſes a conjecture that ſhe is deſtined moſt probably to the Eaſt-Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.—An order was this morning received by expreſs, at the dock-yard, to ſtore and fit for ſea immediately the Windſor Caſtle, of 98 guns, Vice Admiral Mitchell; The Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns, Captain Atkins; and the Juſtice, of 80 guns, Captain Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all poſſible expedition, and will moſt probably ſail on Wedneſday next.

March 9.

The greateſt activity prevails in the different departments of the dock-yard, to get the line of battle ſhips, which were ordered yeſterday, ready for ſea: ſeveral companies of ſhipwrights were immediately ſent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will ſleep on board until the ſhips are ready for ſea.

PARIS, FEB. 20 —Count de Dielz, Hereditary Prince of Naſſau, and ſon of the ci-devant Stadtholder, was preſented on the 25th to the Firſt Conſul, who gave orders that he ſhould be treated with the reſpect, due to the brother-in law and couſin-german of the King of Pruſſia. The Firſt Conſul made known to him, at his firſt audience, the ſatisfaction he had experienced on reading the beautiful letter of his father, tending to procure tranquility to his country, and informed him that circumſtances would ſoon occur when France would be able to give him teſtimonies of it.

February 28.

In conſequence of the Engliſh newſpapers not arriving regularly at *all* the places where they are uſually taken in, it was reported that the French Government had ſtopped them. That is not the caſe. There is no doubt that Buonaparte has expreſſed himſelf to Mr. Jackſon much diſſatisfied with the Engliſh Journals calling him Uſurper, &c. and, it is ſaid, that Mr. Jackſon told him that if he felt himſelf hurt, he might go before a jury.

The Government is forming a cavalry corps, conſiſting of Mamelukes, Copts, &c. which came from Egypt. It will be 400 ſtrong. The French Government will not ſuffer either Engliſh horſes or carriages to come into France—not even traveling equipage.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſloop Cato, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn that juſt before he ſailed, the Circe frigate, with troops for the garriſon, arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica ſtation 22 ſail of the line, 29 frigates, and a number of ſloops of war, including four admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French commander in chief, at the Cape, had hung an American captain on ſuſpicion of his intention to ſupply Touſſaint with ammunition.

Our information adds, that an American ſchooner, from the eaſtward, had been ſeized at Bermuda, and ſold, in conſequence of ſmuggling gin, &c. The information was lodged by one of the ſeamen, in conſequence of a diſpute between him and the captain. Through the influence of the cuſtom-houſe officer, the ſchr. which was worth 3000 dollars, was only appraiſed at 600, for which ſum ſhe was bought in by the original owner.

The port of Bermuda is to be ſhut againſt neutral veſſels after the 10th of May next, agreeably to a proclamation of the governor.

The ſhip Mary, Bain, arrived here on Saturday, in 35 days from Cowes. We have been favored by a gentleman with the loan of the only file of London papers brought by this veſſel, which extends to the 12th March inclusive. Though 7 days later than our laſt European accounts, theſe papers contain no intelligence of "great pitch and moment." From the articles we have ſelected (and which comprize every thing worth ſelecting) our readers will perceive that the Engliſh channel fleet, and that for the Weſt-Indies, (of which Nelſon is to have the command) have been conſiderably reinforced; and that theſe warlike diſpoſitions have occaſioned much anxiety in the minds of the people, who are apprehenſive that the negociations at Amiens will terminate unfavourably for peace, and that hoſtilities would ſhortly commence. It is very probable, however, and ſome of the beſt informed politicians concur in the opinion, that theſe hoſtile appearances are only a part of that ſyſtem which the policy of nations has generally adopted previous to the final adjuſtment of their diſputes, and that the preparations for war are only a prelude to a general pacification.

Our next advices from Europe will probably enable us to form a more correct judgment on theſe myſterious circumſtances.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated April 11.

"Tobias Lear, eſq. general commercial agent for this iſland from the United States had a formal diſmiſſal yeſterday from the captain-general of this colony. He will leave this place in a few days for the continent, where we ſhould be all happy to follow him."

A letter from a member of congreſs, dated the 20th inſt. ſays, "The additional duty on the importation of printing types is found to be very objectionable, and will not be laid."

Governor of Maſſachuſetts.

The votes from three hundred and forty five towns give

Governor Strong	26,827
Mr. Gerry	17,803
Federal majority,	9,024

The returns of votes for governor, from 66 towns in the Diſtrict of Maine, give Mr. Strong this year 4153; in the ſame towns Mr. Strong had the laſt year but 3104. Mr. Gerry had in theſe towns this year, 1838 votes, the laſt year he had 2335.

The accounts from Cape Francois under the Alexandria head in this day's paper, will be found very contradictory. A letter from Mr. Lear ſays the treatment of the Americans has been fair better than repreſented, that they are ſpoken of with reſpect, and that their veſſels will no longer be ſubject to delay, nor their cargoes to requiſition.

It appears alſo from the ſubjoined paragraph, that the ſtatement we gave yeſterday reſpecting their fleet is fully confirmed. It has precipitately left the iſland for Europe, in three diviſions. The proſpect of a ſpeedy renewal of hoſtilities has probably urged their departure, and, together with the obſtinate reſiſtance of Touſſaint, perhaps totally deranged thoſe plans which may have been laid down at the commencement of the expedition. The ſcheme of colonizing Louiſiana may now be conſidered as abandoned for a time, and our ſouthern frontier as ſecure from reſtleſs neighbours. Even our harbours are not to receive a fraternal viſit from the ſquadrons of the great republic. The ſudden return of the fleet may alſo very rationally account for the freedom which our trade with St. Domingo is in future to enjoy—when they have no longer the power of moleſting it.

Waſhington—April.

Letters from Mr. Lear at St. Domingo, are juſt received in this city, ſtating that the two firſt diviſions of the French fleet had ſailed from that iſland for France direct, and were to be followed by the remainder without delay. Neither of the ſquadrons, as it appears, is to touch in our ports, contrary to the firſt intention, that a ſmall ſquadron ſhould touch here and victual. [*Aurora.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, to his friend in this place.

"I found the federaliſm of South Carolina greatly increaſed, by the intolerance and tyrannical conduct of our preſent rulers. Repealing the judiciary law has made a deep impreſſion on the public mind every where that I have been, and the measure ſeems to have been obnoxious to ſome of the warmeſt friends of the adminiſtration. In this town, I find them greatly outraged by a charge which has been very recently made of all their federal officers. Mr. Woodruff, a moſt reſpectable citizen, who bore his federaliſm with ſo much mildneſs, that he was highly eſteemed by both parties, has been diſmiſſed, and a Mr. Mitchell appointed diſtrict attorney. This Scotchman (an aid de camp to Jackſon when governor) is a man of moſt infamous character." [Here follows an inſtance of his conduct ſo immoral and debauched, that it is impoſſible to deſcribe it in words ſufficiently chaſte for the public eye.] "The captain of the revenue cutter, has been diſmiſſed, and an infamous fellow of the name of Putnam appointed to the command. You may recollect the name of Putnam, as at the time of Genet's iſſuing commiſſions, he was concerned in fitting out a privateer. Some years ago, he was on the charge of a Mr. Seabrook of South Carolina, tried and convicted of having ſtolen a gold watch. The democrats here, I am told, expreſs their ſurprize at the ſelection which has been made from them."

A hand bill is ſaid to have been received by the poſtmaſter general from New-York, containing an account, that a late arrival had brought intelligence, that parliament had voted a ſupply of one hundred and twenty thouſand ſeamen; that the preſs was very vigorous; and that thirty ſail of the line were immediately to be ſent to ſea. It is probable, if the account is true, that the Spaniſh money going from America to Spain, will be the firſt object of the Britiſh fleets as a means of facilitating the ſigning of the preliminaries, or controling the war.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1802.

ELECTIONS

FOR THE ENSUING GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Smith Payne, John Carter—*Goochland.*
Thomas Royſter, ſenator.
Joſeph Goodwyn, John Watkins—*Dinwiddie.*
Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Cocke—*Prince George.*
Matthew Cheatham, John W. Eppes—*Cheſterfield.*
Robert Brough—*Norfolk Borough.*
Philip Moody—*City of Williamſburg.*
Arthur Lee, James Matthews—*Norfolk county.*
Thomas Starke, William Trueheart—*Hanover.*
William Moſeley, Littlebury Moſby—*Powhatan.*
Daniel Fitzhugh, —— Wert—*Fairfax.*
Thomas Burke, John Woodford—*Caroline*
Henry Blow, James Gee—*Southampton.*
John Scabrell, William Allen—*Surry.*
James Taylor, —— Chriſtian—*New Kent.*

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT;

OR, THE

WILLIAMSBURG ELECTION.

The event of this election proves that the people begin to be ſick of their taſkmaſters. Becauſe notwithſtanding the particular ſervice which was rendered to that city by Mr. Temple, the laſt member, in locating a chancery court at that place, which was the offspring of the very worſt law that ever did or perhaps ever will be paſſed by any ſet of wiſe men or wiſe acres, the electors have diſcovered that that which is wrong in itſelf ought not to be countenanced, becauſe it affords temporary or even permanent advantages to a few individuals to the injury of the community—they no doubt calculate that the ſame principles which authorized one bad meaſure, if cheriſhed, may be extended to one thouſand.

It muſt be allowed that no man was more active or zealous in making the aforeſaid law than Mr. Temple; that, therefore, no body has rendered to the city of Williamſburg ſo much ſervice: yet with this advantage, and with ſufficient reaſons to preſume that he would not neglect any other opportunity, we find that the citizens have ſuperceded him, in favor of Mr. Moody, whoſe avocations in life have not ſo well qualified him for the duties of a legiſlator.

That the electors of Williamſburg have done ſo much to their honor, inaſmuch as it ſhews that they will not countenance a man whoſe general courſe of political opinions and conduct is oppoſed to the general intereſts of ſociety, notwithſtanding they have been or may be benefited by his talents: and what renders it ſtill more important is, that Mr. Temple may truly be conſidered among the beſt of his party.

Let demagogues, and partizans and egotiſts, and theoriſts, and the new ſect of republicans remember this, and alſo that enquiry is on foot, that men and meaſures will be ſcrutinized with more and more watchfulneſs, and that the fate of Mr. Temple is but the beginning of their ſorrows.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut.

"Mr. Granger I believe has much trouble in finding ſuitable characters for his deputies through our country. For thirty miles on the poſt-road he cannot find a jacobin; he has however eſtabliſhed a new office and appointed a jacobin deputy one mile from the road in Aſhford. This man was firſt a ſhoemaker, then a quack doctor, afterwards a methodiſt teacher, then a pettyfogging attorney, always a grower againſt good government, and now an excellent jacobin.

"There is one more jacobin equally near the road, in Thompſon, who has been recommended with only one fault, viz. always drunk, yet he expects there will be a new office created, and himſelf appointed to it by the ſame great man!"

Mr. Griſwold moved in the houſe of repreſentatives on Friday the 23d ult. that the committee to whom was referred the papers relative to the Berceau, be inſtructed to report what appropriation will be neceſſary to cover the ſums expended in her repairs; and what additional appropriation will be neceſſary for the monies advanced to the French officers of the Berceau, for their pay and ſubſiſtence.

The miniſterialiſts were put into great commotion at the above reſolution. General Smith, who was unfortunately acting ſecretary of the navy when the Berceau was repaired, bounced like a ball at hearing the reſolution; he ſtarted up, and with much vehemence and perturbation, began to explain, and to amend, and appeared in the greateſt agitation, talking all the while he was walking up to the chair of the ſpeaker, to hand a paper, in ſuch rapid and incoherent ſtrains, as to baffle all attempts to underſtand him. Mr. Giles, after he had recovered from the firſt conſternation and ſurpriſe, finding it would be impoſſible to meet the blow, very artfully parried it by approving of the reſolution's going to the committee who being of their own appointment, might hang it up till further advice.

As ſoon as this object was carried through, it was a great and happy relief to them, and they became quite calm again. Bodies ſo irritable, cannot laſt long; the ſtrongeſt conſtitution muſt yield to ſuch frequent and ſevere exerciſes of the nervous ſyſtem.

[*Waſhington Federaliſt.*]

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated April 5, 1802.

"I had this pleaſure laſt the 29th ult. per the ſchooner Eliza; (not yet come to hand.) I therein apprized you of the arrival of a few troops from Holland;—they are a ſeaſonable ſupply. The former ones are very much harraſſed by hard marches, looking for the Coſmopolites, who are inviſible in the day time, at night they ruſh upon the French like lions; having deſtroyed all the plains they have retired to their ſtrong holds in the mountains. A few days ago the French attacked one of their holds on Monte Pelle, which they carried; the Coſmopolites however fought remarkably well, and loſt about 500 men. The French acknowledge to have loſt 100 killed and 150 wounded. I could not learn what force either of them had in that action. If they conquer Touſſaint, which at preſent ſeems doubtful, they muſt augment their force very conſiderable indeed. Every plantation in this quarter is deſtroyed—conſequently a predatory warfare will be carried on for the future.

31ſt March. The admiral returned from Port-Republican in a man of war, having with him the noted general Rigaud, who was arreſted at that place, in conſequence of evincing a diſpoſition of fomenting a rebellion in the department of the ſouth; he will be ſent to France to be tried—it is therefore the earneſt prayer of every one here, that he may meet the fate he ſo long and ſo juſtly merits; to keep campany with him, another miſcreant has been arreſted here, of the name of general Mais Bellie, (a black) one of the repreſentatives to the national convention; he was implicated in the ſame plot, and came from France in the expedition.

3d April. Came in three Dutch men of war, the remainder of that ſquadron, full of troops, having alſo an admiral on board.

The American ſhipping are coming in every day to a *ſtagnated market*!—the harbor now is hardly large enough to contain them. The merchants of America are certainly very ill-adviſed to ſend property to this market; eſpecially at a time when the inhabitants are not able to purchaſe even the *neceſſaries* of life; therefore the *ſuperfluities* of it, is entirely out of the queſtion for a long time. Dry goods are totally a drug!—the proviſions are taken for government, which do not pay for them—at leaſt it has not ſhewn yet any diſpoſition to liquidate its engagements.

The *fourth caſh* which they promiſe, will not be ſuffered to be taken away, but laid out in produce of which there is none, nor likely to be, any under ſuch hardſhips we are now ſuffering. The conſul Mr. Lear, I underſtand, is going home, diſguſted with his ſituation.

Since I have been here, the French have manifeſted in the ſtrongeſt degree, their hatred to the Americans; they declare openly, that, had it not been for the trade which America carried on with Touſſaint, which enabled him to acquire immenſe reſources, they would not now be contending with him their right to this colony. They ſay the day is faſt approaching, when America will feel the magnanimity and power of the conquerors of the world!!

I was informed by the officers of the Neriade, Britiſh frigate, which ſailed on the 30th ult. that Touſſaint had ſome privateers out, and that a ſhip from Jamaica had been taken by them. The Britiſh ſquadron will keep a ſharp look out after the French; notwithſtanding their amity, it will be imprudent to truſt to that alone—they will viſit this place often."

Recreation.

G. GREEN, *M. D.*

RESPECTFULLY invites the citizens of Richmond (including the Ladies) and its vicinity, to attend the Analyſis of a Lecture on

ELECTRICITY,

with Experiments, to be delivered on Thurſday Evening, May 6th, 1802, at the Free-Maſon's Hall. Alſo a conciſe Definition of the Hiſtorical Creation of the

WORLD,

in 7 diſtinct Periods, illuſtrated with tranſparancies and calculated to promote uſeful knowledge. Particulars of which will be expreſſed in the Hand Bills.

☞ TICKETS, only half a Dollar each, to be had at the Eagle-Tavern, at the Hall, and Mr. Davidſon's, near the bridge.

*** Doors to be opened at 7 o'Clock, and commence preciſely half after.

Richmond, April 30, 1802. ‡

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Wedneſday, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe, near Mancheſter and Richmond, a purſe of 300 dollars, three mile heats.—The day following a purſe of 150 dollars, two mile heats—And on the third day a Sweepſtake, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance 50 dollars, play or pay. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the evening of the firſt days purſe; the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the ſtarting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the ſame as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who ſtart horſes can be accommodated with ſtables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL.

Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. ep6t

N. B. This is a new courſe, and is allowed by every perſon who has ſeen it to be equal to any on the continent.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the ſubſcriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was conſidered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the courſe at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the firſt, undoubtedly the ſecond horſe in England. The celebrated horſe Hambletonian, (ſuppoſed by ſome to be his ſuperior, and the firſt horſe then on the Britiſh turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon courſe, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the beſt racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the beſt horſe that ſtarted, as he run conſiderably off the courſe, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a moſt beautiful bay horſe, and deſcended from the beſt ſtock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great ſtrength and activity, and is a moſt capital ſtallion. Perhaps it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the beſt horſes then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horſe of great ſpeed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where ſpeaking of the velocity of the Barb horſes, and comparing them with the Engliſh horſes, the following extract follows in page 303: 'It 'is accordingly ſaid, that the famous running horſe Stirling, ſometimes ran the 'firſt mile [of the New-Market courſe] in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 'feet and an half in a ſecond, an inconceivable ſwiftneſs, even ſuppoſing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was but for further ſatisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If ſuch a velocity had continued ſome ſeconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horſe went ſwifter than the wind, it being very ſeldom the moſt violent wind makes ſuch way. The greateſt known velocity of a ſhip at ſea is ſix marine leagues in an hour, and ſuppoſing the ſhip to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impreſſed it, the ſpeed of that wind would not amount to 80 'feet in one ſecond." The ſubſcriber does not pretend to ay but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair conſtruction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was ſelected as the fleeteſt horſe in England, to compare his ſpeed with that of the Barb horſes.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Croſby's Victor, [this was the firſt time he ſtarted.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta ſtakes of 20 guineas each, 15 ſubſcribers, beating with eaſe Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E H. Delme, eſq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's Courſe, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Biſhop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Courſe] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Groſvenor's Capſicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epſom, and won the king's plate at Ipſwich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Mr. Wilſon's Caſtile, Lord Groſvenor's bay colt by Potſos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Braſs, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlingtons Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two claſſes, for the chain of the Oatlands, which he alſo won beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput. The ſame year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from ſir Henry Vane Tempeſt's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon courſe for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a ſweepſtakes of 100 guineas each, [ſeven ſubſcribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Courſe, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not ſtarted ſince.

The above horſe will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, [which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day Auguſt following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the ſtable door, or or Six Guineas the ſeaſon, and Ten Guineas to inſure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every inſtance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good paſturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the ſubſcriber had laſt year; ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe. Grain will be furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent, and the greateſt attention will be paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Six Guineas the ſeaſon, and ſo Ten Guineas to inſure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1ſt, 1802. 10aw12w

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; ſhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipſey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcaſtle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horſe

Cormorant,

Will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, to cover 15 Mares only, beſides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of Auguſt next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next ſeaſon, *gratis*; and ſhould the death or removal of the horſe prevent a colt then, the money ſhall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. If the ſooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a ſingle one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times and is the beſt horſes in England, has been frequently advertiſed and a full account of his racing given: ſuffice it now to ſay, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him laſt ſeaſon are in foal, and thoſe that failed [if any] may be ſent again this ſeaſon, *gratis*, if the owners of ſuch, who have not paid me, will do it by the 1ſt of May next: thoſe that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horſe, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horſe in America, and his ſtock are remarkably handſome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the ſeaſon, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonſdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is ſo valuable a horſe, both on account of his ſpeed and blood [which is the beſt in England] that I am ſorry he is about to leave the country.

[taw12] "EGREMONT."

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premiſes, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the moſt convenient and deſirable BUILDINGS in this city—the preſent reſidence of the ſubſcriber.

Five other Lots between the Baſon and the River, ſeverally improved, viz: A two ſtory dwelling houſe, with ſtables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices, as above.

Another ſmaller detached dwelling houſe, with garden only.

A Store-Houſe, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a ſmall ſtable for three horſes, and carriage houſe.

With the view of affording a better eſtimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of ſale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal ſemi annual inſtalments ſatisfactorily ſecured; on intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

Poſſeſſion, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. eotds.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Bindder and Stationer

---

W. and D. Burr,

Have removed to the firſt houſe below the Eagle Tavern, ſign of the Cock'd Hat.

In addition to their former aſſortment, they have juſt received and offer for ſale on *very moderate terms*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Engliſh and American

HATS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's Faſhionable Summer Beavers;	Servants' Glazed Hats Livery Bands,
Do. do. Caſtors,	Ladies' Superfine
Roams, & plates;	Fancy printed, and
Ladies do. Beavers;	color'd Kid, Lambſkin, and Morocco
Youth's Fine and	Shoes;
Coarſe Hats;	Gentlemen's Superfine Dreſs Shoes;
Cordees and Felt Hats;	Do. 2d & 3d quality.

Merchants ſupplied with Hats of every deſcription, at low rates.

☞ On hand, as uſual, a good aſſortment of Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Richmond, April 28, 1801. 1aaw tf

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In conſequence of the elections in the different counties in this ſtate coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertiſed, and from a deſire of many gentlemen of the turf alſo, I am compelled to alter the ſame to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the 15th of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Second day, a purſe of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Third day, a purſe of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepſtakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This ſubſcription will be cloſed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Good ſtables and litter furniſhed for race horſes GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Courſe.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good feeds, as well as ſtables, together with drivers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a deſire to pleaſe, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcriber offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Poſt, Bath and Canifteo, ſeveral of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchaſed of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Peterſburg, as his mother reſides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver the ſaid runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

KNOWSLEY

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his gencalogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puth forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Wincheſter, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Beileſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Pharo, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

Joſeph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his ſervices to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending perſons at their own houſes three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more aſſociate to receive leſſons at the ſame time and place, conſiderable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own houſe, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He reſides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du-Val's houſe.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N B. He will alſo teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the ſame terms.

Joſeph Needham,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. John M'Bride's ſhop, oppoſite Dr. William Fouſhee's, on the main ſtreet, where he carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches. He has now on hand, an aſſortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and makes and ſells

Jewellery & Silver Ware

on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

☞ Higheſt price given for Old Gold and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for ſale, by a black woman, named Dicy, 2 gold necklace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Sett Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt watch keys; 2 pair Hooks & Eyes; and 4 Tortoiſe ſhell Rings, for 12/. which gave me reaſon to think that they were ſtolen. Any perſon claiming the above mentioned things, will come forward, pay charges and take them.

April 24th, 1802. ep 4t

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the weſt ſide of the road leading from Manchester to Peterſburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a ſpring upon it as any below the Mountains.—This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of ſmall grain. There is ſome excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have alſo for ſale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the eaſt ſide of the above mentioned road, on Goodal Creek, and adjoining the Ampthill ſtate. This is good wheat land, and there may be ſome fine meadow made on it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Cheſter Lodge, April 21ſt, 1802.